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Local News.-The City and Suburban News Bureau of the United Press and New York Associates Pages is at 21 to 29 Ann street. All information and documents for public use instantly dissemi-mated to the press of the whole country.

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Not a Year for Thachertam

Reduced to its simplest terms, Mayor THACHER'S explanation of his position is that he intends to go to the polls and vote for BRYAN and Repudiation with a heart as true as ever to the honest dollar.

In estimating the sincerity of this explanation, it is only necessary to consider what would be the result if every honestmoney Democrat should follow Mayor THACHER'S example.

Democrats whose hearts are true to the honest dollar, and who have not received Popocratic nominations for Governor, are not troubling themselves at all about regularity," in the sense in which Mr. THACHER understands that misleading and deceptive word. They intend that their devotion to the cause of honest money and the nation's honor shall bear fruit on Nov. 3. They will march to the polls on that day and deposit their votes against BRYAN, in some instances in the shape of ballots for PALMER, and in other cases, and we hope in the vast majority of cases, directly for MCKINLEY, in order that each ballot may count two instead of one for honest money.

They will be Democrats all the same whether they vote for PALMER or for Mo-KINLEY.

Then they will stand back and watch THACHER as he marches to the polls with his heart true as ever to the cause of honest money, and drops into the box a ballot for the candidate of repudiation and dishonor! Faugh! This is no year for Thacherism in politics, or for THACHERS at the polls.

The Logic of John Boyd Thacher,

I am opposed to national dishonesty. The free and unlimited coinage of silver at the rate of 16 to 1 will involve national

WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN and ARTHUR SEWALL, the candidates of the Chicago Convention for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency, are pledged to bring about the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the rate of 16 to 1.

"Therefore I shall cast my vote for Wil-LIAM JENNINGS BRYAN and ARTHUR SEW-ALL, the candidates in due and regular form chosen by a majority of that Conven tion."

Cleveland's Mischievous Lying.

Every time an issue of bonds has been within the last three years, the Adration has declared that they were to maintain the redemption of the ender notes in gold. THE SUN has as pointed out that this was a false preand that the bonds were really sold to furnish money for paying the ordinary expenses of the Government, the ordinary revenues being insufficient for the purpose. The Administration and its supporters have denied THE SUN'S charge over and over again, and President CLEVELAND has dis tinctly declared that the revenues were sufficient, and that but for the necessity of re-

advantage of this lie, and to charge the bond issues upon the gold standard, the reports of his speeches show. Now comes Governor ALTGELD with a speech delivered at Chicago last Saturday evening:

"During times of profound peace, in less than four rears the national debt of this country has been in-reased \$26,000,000; not to support the Governut, for President CLEVELAND declared express! that this was not needed to support the Gove as it had money in the Treasury to meet the curren expenses. It was done for the sole purpose of main he gold standard by the Government, and of paying gold on obligations which on their face wer payable not in gold, but in coin, which meant tha they could be paid in other metal which the debtor— that is, the Government-might select. This has been the law and the practice for centuries, and the Povernments of Europe always act upon it. Mr Believe suggests no change of policy, and he offers no remedy; therefore, the existing conditions are to be ed, and if it was necessary to issue \$250,000,0 of bonds in the last three years, we are warranted in assuming that it will be necessary to take a sim omount in the next three years, and that this will con

This is all a lie, of course. The \$260,000,-000 of bonds were not issued "for the sole purpose of maintaining the gold standard.' and, with a revenue adequate to the Gov ernment expenses, no more of them need be issued. Butl Governor ALTGELD only repents a lie which President CLEVELAND first uttered, and not ALTGELD, but CLEVELAND, is to be blamed for the mischief done by it,

Uncle Sam's Soldiers.

During the past summer there has been such a rush to the recruiting offices that twice as many vacancies as existed in the enlisted strength of the army could been filled. Not all actually were filled, and in fact at a recent date the ranks were several bundred short of the maximum allowed by law. This, however, is due to the fact that enlistments are continually expiring, but more especially to the habit of picking carefully among very good applicants and waiting for the best.

The explanation given for the current eagerness to don the army blue is the number of men out of employment. This is what happened in the hard times of two years ago, when the recruiting offices were overrun by a good class of men who could find nothing to do in their regular occupations. The army is in some ways a sort of barometer for the industrial condition of the country, and it now seems to indicate that the disturbance caused by Bryanism

has hurt the trades. As cold weather approaches readiness to enlist may be increased by the desire to make sure of food, lodging, and clothing for the winter. Reënlistments, too, are frequent, while desertions, extraordinary as the statement may seem, have been of late years only about a third of what they were a dozen years ago. Not only has the expense of recruiting been greatly diminished thereby, but, with se much smaller drains upon the enlisted strength, there are fewer vacancies to fill. selves, but advise acquaintances to join them. The lot of Uncle Sam's soldiers has cer-

tainly been bettered of late years in many and more recent days, the troops at the frontier "lived in holes in the ground, in houses made of green cottonwood logs infested with vermin, and in temporary shantles." All this has long been over; in fact, what used to be known as the Indian frontier has itself vanished. More and more the troops are concentrated at new, large, and admirably constructed posts, on healthful sites, supplied with the modern conveniences, often in the neighborhood of large cities or towns. Some forts are still isolated and some suffer the flerce heats of Arizona or the blizzards of Montana; but as a whole garrison life has become far more comfort-

able than of old. The food has been improved and greater variety added to the ration; more suitable clothing has been provided for hot climates; the bedding in barracks is better; the pay, which is higher than that of the private soldier in foreign armies, has been augmented by an increase for extra-duty wages and skilled labor, and there is hope of a further increase for non-commissioned officers. There are also well paid staff billets for the latter, including those of post quartermaster sergeant, ordnance and commissary sergeants, and hospital steward. The cooperative canteen allows the soldier many little luxuries at the lowest price, while reading rooms and gymnasiums are established, and open-air athletic sports and indoor amusements are carefully provided for. Instead of the old arbitrary punishments there is a fixed code. The term of enlistment has been reduced from five years to three, thus making it less formidable, while the purchase system opens a way of getting out of the army to the man who does not like it or has a chance of bettering himself elsewhere. Each year some men mount from the ranks to the shoulderstraps, and for those who serve thirty years there is retirement on three-fourths pay, besides commutation of clothing and rations. Finally, the diminution in Indian hostilities makes calls to endure the hardships of campaigning rare. There are certainly less attractive occupations than that of wearing the army blue.

It is not strange, therefore, that there should be many applications for enlistment, in such times as these, and also that only men who appear well fitted for the service should be chosen. There have been also some recent restrictions on choice made by the law, such as those in regard to the exclusion of aliens and those who cannot write and read English. But, in addition, the recruiting officers can afford to take only the men who are very promising in all respects. The returns for August, for example, show that, although of the men applying at army posts for enlistment in the line more were accepted than rejected, yet in the cities, while 521 were enlisted, no fewer than 3,010 were rejected, or at the rate of nearly six to one.

If Secretary LAMONT's bill for a moderate increase of the enlisted strength should be made a law during the coming winter, there would be no trouble in promptly filling the ranks.

Leo XIII, and the Church of England.

The reported decision of the Pope that after long study I must confirm the de crees of my predecessors that all ordinations made under the Anglican rite are absolutely invalid," puts an end to the movement started by Lord HALIFAX for the religion of the Church of England to the Church of Rome; for the prerequisite of such a reunion was declared by its promoters to be a recognition of the validity of Anglican orders. Although the Papacy had twice formally pronounced those orders invalid, some learned French ecclesiastics supported the request made by Lord HALIFAX that the question should be reopened in the light of information alleged to be new and important. To their wishes deeming in gold the legal tenders, there the Pope so far deferred as to direct a body that were waged by other Spanish-American of theologians, in which the friends of retin-How swift Mr. BRYAN has been to take | ion were represented, to examine anew the circumstances under which took place the consecration of Archbishop PARKER, from whom the Anglican episcopate descends. From this concession Mr. GLADSTONE drew, in a widely published letter. the too sanguine inference that the present Pontiff, whose desire for the reestablishment of Catholicism in England is well known, intended to reverse the decision of his predecessors. In the encyclical, however, not long ago addressed " to Englishmen" by LEO XIII. there was no allusion to the ordination question; and in a series of articles, the London Tablet, which is the organ of Cardinal VAUGHAN, has declared it to be impossible that the Papal decrees proclaiming Anglican orders null and void

should be abrogated, or even modified. It turns out that the Tablet was right. The theological soundness of Cardinal VAUGHAN has been confirmed by the highest authority, and the French ecclesiastics who took a different view of the matter, will now have to disavow the conclusions to which, as they maintained, their investigation of the facts had led them. It is settled once for all that there will be no corporate relinion of the Church of England to the Church of Rome. The process of incorporation will proceed, as it has hitherto proceeded, by means of individual conversion; and those Anglican clergymen who, after their admission to the Catholic Church, shall wish to exercise ecclesiastical functions, will have to submit to reordination. The effect of the Papal decision on the Episcopal Church of the United States is obvious. The Bishops of that Church descended first from Dr. SAMUEL SEABURY, who, in 1784, was consecrated Bishop of Connecticut at Aberdeen by the Scotch Bishops, who themselves de rived their power to consecrate by descent from the Anglican episcopate; secondly, from Dr. WHITE and Dr. PROVOOST, who at Lambeth in 1787 were respectively consecrated Bishops of Pennsylvania and New

Bishops of the Anglican Church. How does the position of the Anglican episcopate and its derivatives, as previously defined by the Papacy, and now again de fined by LEO XIII., differ from that of the Episcopal bodies in other Protestant countries? We may say at once that as regards recognition of the validity of their orders by the Vatican, all Protestants are in the same boat. It is generally acknowledged, even by non-Catholics, that the churches of Denmark, Norway, and Iceland, although Episcopal in form, cannot produce any legitimate claims to the Episcopal succession. In Denmark the Reformation was at first opposed by the whole episcopate, for which opposition most of the Bishops were placed under arrest; subsequently they acquiesced in the new régime, but none of the former prelates took part in the consecration of their suc-

York by the two Archbishops and two

Good men not only stand by the colors them- HAGEN, LUTHER'S friend and fellow isborer. In Norway two of the pre-Reformation Bisheps adopted the new doctrines and retained their sees. In Iceland, the ways. Gen. Sherman once said that, during last of the Roman Catholic Bishops the transition period between the civil war took it upon himself to authorize the first Protestant Bishop to hold his office in succession to himself. Although the validity of the episcopacy in these Scandinavian churches is thus extremely questionable, it has never been formally denied by the Church of England, and its orders have been recognized by the Indian Bishops in the case of missionaries ordained by the Danish Church. The situation of the Lutheran Church of

Sweden is different; for this puts forth a claim to an unbroken succession, which to most Protestants seems good, although it is rejected at Rome. During the Reformation period all the Swedish sees became vacant but two, and the Bishops of these two left the kingdom. The episcopate, however, was preserved by PETER MAGNUSson, who, when residing as warden of the Swedish hospital in Rome, had been elected Bishop of the see of Westerens and consecrated about 1524. No official record of his consecration has been discovered, but during his lifetime he was acknowledged as a canonical Bishop, both by Roman Catholics and by Protestants. In 1528 Magnusson consecrated Bishops to fill the vacant Swedish sees, and assisted by one of these, he afterward consecrated the Reformer LAWRENCE Peterson as Archbishop of Upsala. Some doubt has been raised as to the validity of the consecration of PETERson's successor and namesake, from the insufficiency of the evidence of the consecration of his consecrator, the Bishop of Abo; the integrity of the succession has, however, been formally recognized by a Convention of the American Episcopal Church. Another Protestant church which claims to have preserved the Episcopal succession, a claim not allowed at Rome, is that of the Moravians, who in the fifteenth century were driven by the anti-Reformation from Bohemia to seek a refuge in Poland and Prussia. Here their episcopacy, which was derived from the Austrian Waldenses, was perpetuated in regular succession until, in 1785, the two last surviving Bishops, Jablonski and Sirkovius, consecrated DAVID NITSCHMANN to be the first Bishop of the renewed Church of the Brethren, established in Herrnhut, in Saxony. Two years later Jablonski and Nitschmann consecrated Count ZINZENDORF as the second Bishop of the Moravian Church; from ZINZENDORF and NITSCHMANN the existing Moravian episcopate is derived.

An example of a Catholic Episcopal Church not in communion with the Papal see is to be found in the so-called Jansenist Church of Holland, in which during the first half of the last century the episcopal succession was with the utmost difficulty preserved. It hung repeatedly upon a single life. Each of the consecrations in this Church since 1724 has been declared unlawful by the Papacy, and all who have taken part in the successive acts have been excommunicated. It was this Jansenist Church of Holland, which was the instrument of conferring the episcopate on the community known as "Old Catholies," whose separation from the Church of Rome under the leadership of Dr. Dollin-GER was occasioned by the publication of the Vatican decrees relating to Papal supremacy and infallibility.

History. When Mexico first rose in arms against Spanish despotism, eighty-six years ago, the leader of the revolt was a heroic priest, who raised an army of 100,000 men for war, but was defeated and shot. After the execution of Hidalgo, another great priest, MoreLos, took his place, won several victories, reduced four cities, and manifested marked genius as a strategist; but finally he, too, was defeated, captured, and shot. About five years after his execution, Mexico was independent of Spain.

countries, we frequently notice the names of patriotic priests who took the right side on the battlefield. They sympathized with the people in their struggle for liberty and against Spain.

In the Cuban war, the last war of any Spanish-American colony against the old felon, we have not yet heard the name of any mettlesome priest serving under the flag of emancipation. It is a singular circumstance. We cannot account for it. There are surely plenty of priests among the Cubans who believe in their country, favor its freedom, sympathize with its suffering people, abominate royal tyranny, and are as valorous as Hidalgo or as Morelos of Mexico. Gen. Gomez needs them.

All the Same in Plattdeutsch.

The impracticability of endeavoring to transact the public business of a community of which English is the official and collo quial language in the peculiarly indefinite and unsatisfactory idlom of Plattdeutsch as spoken in Holstein, is again illustrated. It is made evident in the ROSENHAM case, in which Damsen, the Landvogt, is delinquent.

According to the allegation, the administrator of an estate, ROSENHAM by name, failed to pay over to the beneficiaries of the trust of which he had charge, the sum of \$3,000. In the month of June, after formal accounting, Surrogate ARNOLD directed him to make forthwith the payments showed by his accounting to be due. He failed to do this, and an order was signed by Surrogate ARNOLD and turned over to the Sheriff for execution, directing him to take the defendant, ROSENHAM, into custody for contempt of court in failing to obey its mandates, unless two responsible and approved sureties should stipulate, under a penalty prescribed by the Surrogate, to produce him in court on the day required. In such cases, where there is a failure to pay over to the rightful owners a sum of money held by another, it is customary to fine him the amount of the judgment, in this case nearly \$3,000, the alternative of evading imprisonment being the payment of the amount due to those

found to be entitled to it. Contempt of court in German, the language of poets, philosophers, publicists, and statesmen, is Missachtung des Gerichtshofes. In Plattdeutsch the word used colloquially for contempt is Abmissachtheit. It is a composite corruption of Missachtung, which signifies contempt, and Abwesenheit, which signifies absence. There is, practically, no such thing as illiteracy in Denmark, where the standard of education is higher even than in Germany. But in Holstein, a Danish province under German jurisdiction, the language spoken is a much more corrupt kind of Plattdeutsch than to be heard either in the Baltic provinces of Germany or fin Denmark itself. Abmissachtung means in Holstein contempt and absence interchangeably. cessors, which was performed by Bugen- It appears, therefore, that when the

order of Surrogate ARNOLD was translated for the benefit of DAMSEN he understood, so far as our abstruse Landvogt may be said to understand anything, that ROSENHAM was charged with "absence from court." A Sheriff's deputy arrested ROSENHAM, and DAMSEN, acting in a quasijudicial capacity, imposed upon him a fine of \$500 for absence from the court, taking the same in cash, American dollars, the equivalent of 785 rigsdalers, rigsdalers being the standard of monetary value in the

office of the Landvogt. In the Surrogate's Court the other day, when DAMSEN was called upon to produce ROSENHAM, in compliance with Judge ARNOLD's order, or to call upon Rosen-HAM's sureties to produce him, it was brought out that he had escaped (esgabed, teeggegangen), and that Damsen had sent as a substitute the amount of his fine! DAM-SEN appears to have thought, so far as that grotesque functionary may be said to do any thinking, that ROSENHAM had been fined \$500 for absence from court. He had let him escape, and, as the order from the Surrogate's Court had been disobeyed, disregarded, or misunderstood, DAMSEN himself was in contempt.

The recurrence of these escapes from DAMSEN's custody, through his misunderstanding of the English language, would be ludicrous were it not for the contempt into which they bring the process of the courts in New York. The Sheriff is, by law, the agent of the courts for carrying out their orders. These orders are in English. They are addressed to DAMSEN, the Sheriff, who does not understand English, and hence, in a bungling though not intentionally sinister way he failed, as in the ROSEN-HAM case and a long list of other cases, to do what he was ordered to do. 'Here have I," said Mr. RANSOM, son of a former Surrogate and the attorney for the heirs in the ROSENHAM case, "a judgment against this man for \$3,000, and the Sheriff allows him to escape on a small \$500 forfeiture of bail! I do not propose to allow the matter to drop that way. I shall bring action against the Sheriff for the entire amount, and am sure my claim will be sustained in the courts."

Ignorance of the law excuses no one. Does ignorance of the English language excuse Damsen? It is a disputed point. " Was ich nicht weiss,

We have received a long discussion of the causes of "the hard times now prevailing." But why waste effort in such an inquiry when the one great and controlling cause of trouble is patent? Restore confidence to business by destroying Repudiation, and prosperity will revive. Already the hopeful indications of the destruction of Bryanism are beginning to show how great the rebound from its depression will when that destruction is made certain six weeks from to-day.

No such outrage is possible as the association of the honorable ticket of PALMER and BUCKNER with the disponorable and self-contradictory candidacy of JOHN BOYD THACHES.

Mexico is as proud of the bell of Guanajusto as Philadelphia is of the Independence bell. The Mexican bell was rung when brave and brilliant priest, Don Mig-UEL HIDALGO, called the people to arms against Spain on Sept. 15, 1810, not so many years after the Philadelphia bell had been rung for the Declaration of Independence. The Mexican priest falled and was executed; but he it was who began the struggle which was successful a few years afterward for Mexican independence.

On the 15th of this month, the anniversary of the revolt of Don MIGUEL HIDALGO, his famous bell was placed in the national palace in the city of Mexico amid the acclamations of the populace. It is in better order than the Philadelphia bell

It is to the credit of the Mexican people that they commemorate the great, though unsuccessful, revolt of which the illustrious priest was the leader. To this priest, more than to any other man, Mexico is indebted for her republican freedom. "They never fall who die in a great cause."

May the honored bell of Guanajuato never crack!

"Every woman," Pays Lt Hung Chang, "should get married." Yes, but how !- Washington By a clergyman, in the presence of the family,

if possible; but a magistrate with the bridegroom and one or two witnesses present can make a legal marriage. Of all human institutions marriage is the best

There are many eminent mathematicians among the Popocrats, as was to be expected. The development of the proposition that 53-100 requires a high degree of mathematical skill and precision; and nobody can study in an attentive spirit the great formula of 16 to 1 without seeing more in numbers than was ever seen by Sir ISAAC NEWTON. Among the Popocratic mathematicians those of Texas naturally hold a high place. They have proportion to the size of their State, and their mental processes have the exactness and the harmony of the spheres. Notice, for example, the State Convention of the Texa Popocratic Clubs the other day. There are said to be 30,000 members of these clubs. On thi strength, estimated or ascertained, the Convention had a calculation made and sent the resul to Mr. BRYAN at Washington. "A telegram of congratulation, endorsement, and encourage ment pledged Texas to give him at least 200, 000 majority." Mr. BRYAN would have been still more congratulated, endorsed, and encouraged if he had known that it is clear from the intrinsic evidence that the mathematician who made the calculation can have been no other than the famous Hon. Tone SCRUGGINS. the leading Texas Popocrat.

Mr. JOHN BOYD THACHER has taken pains to express his "desire to have it known that the to Mr. DANFORTH "is wholly my own idea and not that of somebody else." No one else was base enough and foolish enough to suggest it. Give him the benefit of the whole disgrace be craves.

The big battle ships of 14,000 tons or more that England is building follow one aninto the water rapidly in these days. Only a very short time ago the Casar was floated out of the dock at Portsmouth, and now the Illustrious has been launched at Chatham She is the last of the three built at the latter port, the Magnificent having already gone int service, while the Victorious recoully had her trials, making an average of nearly 17 knots in eight hours under natural and 18.7 knots in four hours under forced draught, whereas the contract called for only 1654 and 1756 knots, respectively. It is true that the 18.7 knots were reached only by log, which is much less accurate than our system of the long, measured course. Besides the four vessels mentioned has, either built or building, the Majestic, Mars. Jupiter, Hannibal, and Prince

George, of the same heavy displacement. The friends of the Hon. JAMES K. JONES of the Popocratic National Committee observe with joy that his health and spirits improve a political calamity grows thicker for his side. After the Vermont election he was simply in an indiffment condition, whereas, after the Maine election, he declared himself to be "greatly en couraged," and he is now carrying New York in a manner which must arouse envy even in the bosom of the Hon. CHARLES JAMES FAULE-MER himself. There is nothing like a contented mind; and as Mr. Jones sure to be reflected to the Senate feels the troubles of Mr. BRYAN somewhat

scutely than that young pride of the melo dramatic school feels them. It has been sus-pected that the Arkansas Senator is not the shrewdest manager of a political campaign, but there can be no doubt of his capability to give encouraging prophecies to the faithful. He may not be so much encouraged himself, but what of that? He doesn't have to be. It is not his funeral, and there is no especial reason

why he shouldn't be buoyant.

The Hon, WILLIAM KERR of Pueblo, Colorado, is not as well known in these parts as his vident force and mastery of expression entitle him to be, but he is making himself heard, and is as crimson of word, if not of poll, as his renowned fellow citizen, the Hon. JAMES BU-DEPHALUS BELFORD. In a speech delivered at a Popocratic meeting in Ottumwa, Ia., last week, Mr. KERR is said to have "talked freely of war if the cause failed at the polls this fall.' He is said to have spoken of persons who refuse to vote for Mr. BRYAN as "scoundrels, thieves, traitors, poisoners, bribers, manufacturers of beggars, paupers, suicides, hoboes and dirty yellow wholps who want to ruin their country." They were "dirty, yellow jaundice whelps." From which it seems that Mr. KERR of Pueblo is a gentleman of moderate and conservative opinions and a great gift of judicious

The Hon. JOHN PARDON ALTGELD, returned from a silver excursion in the rural parts of Illinois, declares that "the farmers are almost a unit for free silver." He rests this as-sertion upon the fact, if it is a fact, that the Illinois farmers "will drive twenty or thirty miles to hear a silver orator." No doubt, if ALTOELD is that orator. People in country or city will go a considerable distance for the sake of seeing the man who pardoned Anarchists, who was a howling Anarchist himself in 1894, and has never got over it.

Have the Hon. WILLIAM BRYAN, the Hon BENJAMIN R. TILLMAN, the Hon. EUGENE DEBS, the Hon, Jacon Coxer, and the rest of the crowd noticed that the Dervishes have been put to flight? There appears to be trouble ahead for the Dervishes this year. Still, let the survivors enjoy themselves while they can. From now until Nov. 3 their dancing should be more delirious, their whirling dizzler, their yells louder. and their knife-swallowing more frequent and appailing than ever. The Dervish season of 1896 is drawing to a close.

ARKANSAW IT IS.

The Bistory of the Settling of a Question of Pronouncing a State's Name. From the Philadelphia Public Ledger.

OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE, LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 12, 1896. Mr. S. E. Simmonds, Philadelphia, Pa. DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 7th inst. to the Philadelphia Ledger making inquiry in reference to the correct pronunciation of the name of this State was forwarded to Gov. Clark, and by him handed to me for reply.

For many years there was contention among even our best-informed citizens as to the correct pronunciation of the name of this State. Most persons pronounced it as it was spelled, while others, especially the early settlers and their descendants, pronounced the name as if spelled Ar-kan-saw, following, as they believed, the

Ar-kan-saw, following, as they believed, the pronunciation used by the Arkansea Indians, the aborigines of the country, from whom the Territory derived its name.

From 1844 to 1848 our State was represented in the United States Senate by Mr. Chester Ashley and Mr. Ambrose Sevier.

Mr. Chester Ashley, a New Englander by birth, and probably the brainiest Senator we ever had, always pronounced the name of the State phonetically as it is spelled, Ar-kan-sas.

Mr. Sevier, a Tennesseean, the grandson of Col. John Sevier, the hero of King's Mountain, and the Governor of the State of "Franklin," as Tennessee was then called, always gave to the last syllable of the name of his adopted State the prohunciation of the broad A, as if it were spelled Ar-kan-saw.

At that time, as you know, Mr. Dallas was Vice-President, and made the greatest and most courtly presiding officer the Senate ever had, Aaron Burr excepted.

Mr. Dallas, in addressing Mr. Ashley, always said "The Senator from Ar-kan-saw," while Mr. Sevier was always the Senator from Ar-kan-saw.

The opinion of the people differed on this sub-

Sevier was always the Senator from Ar-kan-saw.

The opinion of the people differed on this sub-ject, as did the opinion of our Senators. Finally, to settle the disputation, the General Assembly of 1881 appointed a learned and able committee to investigate the whole subject. This commit-tee made a critical and exhaustive examination, and, based upon the report of this committee, the General Assembly unanimously adopted the following concurrent resolutions:

following concurrent resolutions:

Concurrent resolution declaring the proper pronunct
ation of the name of the State of Arkansas.

"Presimile: Whereas, Confusion of practice
has arisen in the prenunciation of the name of
our State, and it is deemed important that the
true pronunciation should be determined for
use in oral official proceedings; and

"Whereas, The matter has been thoroughly
investigated by the State Historical Society and
the Electic Society of Little Rock, which have
agreed upon the correct pronunciation, as derived from history and the early usage of the
American immigrants; be it therefore rived from history and the early usage of the American immigrants; be it therefore "Readled, By both Houses of the General Assembly, that the only true pronunciation of the name of the State, in the opinion of this body, is that received by the French from the native Indians, and committed to writing in the French word representing the sound, and that it should be pronounced in three syllables, with the final 's 'silent, the 'a' in each syllable with the Italian sound, and the accent on the first and last syllables, being the pronunciation formerly, universally and now still most commonly used, and that the pronunciation with the accent on the second syllable with the sound of 'a' in man and the sounding of the terminal 'a' is an innovation to be discouraged. March, 1881."

1881."

This closed the discussion. Everybody now pronounces the name of the State Ar-kan-saw, and it would be little less than high treason for any one to pronounce it differently.

I send you a report of this office, containing a short sketch of the State's early history, which may prove of some interest to you.

Hoping the above explanation is satisfactory, I am, yours truly.

H. H. ARMISTRAD, Secretary State. Entirely in Accord. From the Somerville Journal.

Bhe-I hate to hear a girl when she is out walking with a young man make any suggestion ab fond she is of ice cream sods; don't you, Mr. Waising He-Indeed I do, Miss Atherton. By the way, won't

you step in here and have an ice cream sods now

From the Chicago Eally Pribune,
"You think I am a knot on a log, do you, Mr. Watson?" mused Candidate Sewall, looking dreamily out into space. "Well, just tell tham that you tried to saw me, and couldn't do IL"

Pacumatic Tires Not Necessary. From the Mexican Herald. If a young woman is bound to ride to the devil, she can probably make as good time on a chair with cas-

Comprehensive Democracy. From the Rome Dasly Sentinel (Dem.). No free colnage President or member of Congresshould be elected.

And pile the ground with silver slain! Every sawlog in the rivers,

Every cake of ice that shivers,

Every spruce tree heavy lade

In the Neck! Again! Again! Vermont and Maine

Give Repudiation pain

With its chews for man and maiden; Every deep and desperate dicker For a drink of hidden liquor; Every wild deer in the mountains Every fish in all the fountains, Every down-east Yankee notion, Good to use on land or ocean. Every man who's got his senses Sees how fatal the offence is Of these Popocratic jobbers In the outside lines of robbers After Vermont, Maine, And it's plain Maine knows In any event She went That way The other day. And the Democrats stood by her side, Feeting a pride That they could stand Hand in hand With honest men for the good of the land. And slug in the neck Those who would wreck The nation's honesty and name And hold is up to the whole world in shame!!! NOTES OF LEGAL EVENTS.

The ex parte business in the Supreme Court in city has been attended to during the first fortnight in September by Mr. Justice Beekman, while Judge Truax has heard the litigated motions at Special Term. In Brooklyn, Judge Dickey, formerly of Newburgh, has had his first experience at Special Term in that city, being assigned to this branch of the court throughout September. He has introduced a novelty in judicial pro cedure, in having his confidential clerk sit beside him on the bench. A law passed by the Legislature of 1896 permits the Supreme Court Justices in the Second Judical district, except those in the Appellate Division, each to appoint confidential clerk, "whose duty it shall be to attend the sittings of said court at all Special Terms and Trial Terms presided over by the Justice by whom he is appointed, and to perform such other duties as shall be assigned to him by said Justice." Judge Dickey's confidential Judge Frederick Smyth, sitting at the Special

Ferm for the trial of equity causes, has dismissed on the merits the complaint in a suit brought by Edward C. Huber to set aside Erastus Wiman's assignment for the benefit of his creditors. The transfer was attacked on the ground of fraud in omitting to state all the property which beonged to Mr. Wiman and in setting out a claim against himself which was fictitious, in whole or in part. It was also charged that Mr. Wiman had improperly turned over certain bonds to a receiver of a Staten Island corporation instead of delivering them to his assignee. On none of these points, however, was the proof against the defendant strong enough to convince the Court. "The evidence does not necessarily lead to any presumption of fraud or frauduleut intent on the part of Wiman," says Judge Smyth, "but is at least equally consistent with innocence as with wrongdoing; and that being so I am bound to give to it that construction which will exnerate him from a dishonest intent."

A curious case came up last week in Part L of the Court of General Sessions, where Judge Fitzgerald is presiding this month. A physician named Bentamin Hawker was brought to trial and convicted upon an indictment which charged him with practising medicine after having been convicted of a felony. Under chapter 308 of the Laws of 1895 it is declared to be a nisdemeanor for any person who has been convicted of a felony to practise or attempt to practise medicine. The proof showed that Dr. Hawker had been convicted of a felony in 1887, and his counsel raised the point that the act of 1895 was an ex post facto law so far as it applied to the defendant, and was therefore unconstitutional, except in reference to physicians who might suffer conviction for felony subsequent to the time of its passage. Judge Fitzgerald was so much impressed with the force of this objection that he granted a certificate of reasonable doubt, pending an appeal to the Supreme Court, and let the prisoner go in the custody of

The appointment in Orange county of two receivers of a New York bank, neither of whom is a resident of New York city, was one of the most noteworthy court incidents of the past week. The Attorney-General appears to have been dissatisfied with the act of Mr. Justice Pryor in the Supreme Court here in appointing receivers in a proceeding by the directors for a voluntary dissolution of the Murray Hill Bank, and he therefore applied in Newburgh for the ppointment of some other gentlemen, and the Court there named Edward H. Hubbs of Brookyn and Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., of Newburgh, Major Hobbs is an old soldier, a lawyer of excellent standing, and an active politician among the Brooklyn Republicans. Mr. Odell is the Congressman from the Seventeenth district. He was a formidable candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor, and is a warm supporter of District Attorney Hirschberg of Orange county for one of the Supreme Court Judgeships in the Second Judicial department.

The New York bar has suffered a notable loss the week just ended in the sudden death of Henry H. Anderson, of heart failure, at York Harbor, in Maine. Mr. Anderson had been for many years one of the more prominent figures legal profession in this city, and as the trusted counsellor of those who had large estates and money interests in their charge no lawyer in the community enjoyed greater co As an advocate he was also successful, though his work was chiefly done in his office Some of the newspapers have spoken of him since his death as a corporation lawyer, a term which may readily be understood in an objectionable sense in these days when it is most fre quently applied to men who give their professional advice to assist in the accomplishment of objectional ends by corporate devices. Mr. Anderson was not a corporation lawyer in that sense at all; but for many years he had been the regular counsel for whose character was as conservative as his own. During the formative period of its reorganized existence. Mr. Anderson was the President of the University Club in this city, and administered its affairs with conspicue success. He was a genial and kindly man and at the same time a man of much dignity.

A question of considerable practical impor tance in the law of inter-State extradition was decided in New Haven last week. A man named Drinkall, who had been sentenced by a Court in this State to the Elmira Reformatory was conditionally released from that institution upon his promise of good behavior, in ac cordance with the statute which permits prisoners to be thus paroled. He violated his parole and went to Connecticut, where he got into prison for criminal fraud. Upon the explration of his term of imprisonment there s demand was made by the State of New York for his surrender as a fugitive from justice, and this was resisted by means of habeas corpus proceedings in his behalf. After full considertion the Connecticut court decided that Drinkall must be delivered up. In view of the language of our statute concerning paroled prison ers from Elmira, the decision could hardly have been otherwise. One who violates his parole and flees into another State is as much a fueltive from justice as one who breaks out of the Reformatory itself.

It appears to be generally understood in Re publican circles in the Second Judicial Department that the Judiciary Convention of that party which meets in Brooklyn on Saturda; will make the following nominations for the four places on the Supreme Court beach which are to be filled at the general election in November: William W. Goodrich of Brookiyn, Garret I. Garretson of Queens county, Michael H. Hirschberg of Orange county, and Samuel T Maddex of the borough of Williamsburgh. Judge Goodrich is the well-known admiralty lawyer, recently appointed by the Governor to succeed Judge Pratt, who died early in August. Judge Garretson is the County Judge of Queons county, who enjoys the distinction as a Republican of having repeatedly been elected to office in a Democratic county. Mr. Hirschberg, the District Attorney of Orange county, has long been active in Republican politics there, and was a member of the Constitutional Convention. He is a man of more than ordinary acquirements and ability, Mr. Maddox is the son of Williamsburgh Republican who was one of the most popular local leaders of the party many years ago, and whose popularity seems to have descended to his son. As a candidate for Surrogate, Mr. Maddox was beaten in Kings county last year by George B. Abbott,

In a letter to the New York Tribune from Innspruck printed yesterday, Mr. Alfred R. Conkling makes a curious mistake concerning the case of John Y. McKane. He speaks of the time "when Justice Gaynor sentenced McKane to six years in the State Prison," McKane was in fact tried before Judge Willard Bartlett, for a violation of the election law at the election at which William J. Gaynor was chosen Judge. in which contest McKane was bitterly opposed to Gaynor's candidacy.

Apropos of a Bryan Speech.

From the St. Plus Globe (Dem.).

Leaving out of the question the possibility of Mr.

Bryan's election, it is a sorry and humiliating specheyan's erection.

It is a series to have a man who can talk like this even running for the Presidency, and making us ridiculous in the eyes of all sensible men at home and abroad.

PRESTY WOMEN STEAL BICYCLES.

Wheel Bealers Lose Confidence in Som Members of the Cycling Sisterhood. At the beginning of this year, when the price of a good bleycle was much higher than it h now, dealers in wheels were not surprised that thieves should visit their stores with the intention of stealing machines, but now that a pretty fair bleycle may be bought for a few dollars, it seems queer to the shopmen that anybods should want to steel one and run the chance of being detected. It didn't take dealers long to spot the men who made a regular business of hiring wheels and not returning them, because reports of such things travel rapidly from one shop to another. Strangers who tried to rent machines were usually treated with extreme coolness, and only rarely was one allowed to take a wheel out of the store. At that time, however, the persons whom the shopkeepers had reason to suspect belonged to the male sex. and, as a rule, the women who came to hird wheels were accommodated. Now the suspicion of bicycle dealers hereabouts rests on both men and women, and, if anything, it rests more

heavily on the latter.

This feeling of mintrust has not been engendered by the arrest or conviction of women bicycle thieves in other parts of the country. but by the personal experiences of the New York dealers themselves. "Why," said the manager of a wheel-renting

but by the personal experiences of the New York dealers themselves.

"Why," said the manager of a wheel-renting store, "I had rather have a dozen men thieves to deal with than one woman thief. When a man calls to hire a wheel and we are at all in doubt as to his honesty, we simply tell him he can't have it, and that settles the matter. He is told that our rule is to refuse to let wheels to persons we don't know, and he goes away peaceably. With a woman it is different. She comes in all togged out for cycling and her face covered with smiles. She wishes to take a wheel, she says, just for a little spin in the park, and will surely be back inside of two hours. Her friends have told her that we have such lovely wheels, and she has wanted for ever so long to try one of them. If a man in the shouls brave enough to ask for her address she tosaes her head and snaps her eyes and says alm lives at such and such a place and has always illved there, and her father is Mr. So-and-So, a prominent politician it may be, and she is surprised that we should think of asking her sugh a question. We assure her that we don't doubt her word, but that our rules ferbid our renting her a wheel. We explain that under no circumstances do we let wheels to any one whose standing we have not previously investigated. Then she declares that the whole thing is absurd, and that she is going to be done out of an afterhoon's pleasure all because none of us happens to know her. When an argument like that comes from a young woman with a pretty face it's an almighty hard job to stand out against it. We have had dozens of women call here whom we were afraid to trust with wheels and have had to deny their requests."

The owner of a wheel-renting place on Eighth avenue says that he has an eye for formale bicycle thieves that never deceives him.

"Almost every day." said he, "women who are strangers to me come here and ask to take a machine out for a little while; and some of them have corking good looks, too. Often without saying yes or no to their requ

Beauty Pictures in New York Magazines. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: My attention has

been called to the card of Mr. Titherington, maneditor of Munery's Magarine, in THE SUN OF Sept. 18, in response to mine concerning the publication of pictures of beautiful Southern women at se much per pub., and disclaiming that Munacy's ever did such a thing. I can't quite understand why Mr. T. is called upon to take up the cudgel. I am sure I never mentioned Munacy's, nor as far as I can remember did my informant. What was told me was that the person, a woman, I believe, who was securing these beauty write-ups" for a "well-known New York magazine," had told a well-known beauty she could have her picture in the periodical for the small sum of \$10. If Munacy's is the only "well-known magazine." per pub., and disclaiming that Munsey's over did such of \$15. If Munsey's is the only "well-known magnsine in New York" then Munsey's was the periodical referred to; otherwise I fail to see why Munsey should emand explanations from me or any one els demand explanations from me or any one eise. The fact came to me from reputable people, and I told is to the world through THE SUN, with tears in my eyes, that there should be such duplicity. The representa-tive of the periodical, whatever it was, may have been putting the \$15 in her inside pocket and saying never a word to the home office: I don't know as to that. All I know is a "well-known New York magazine," and I firmly and respectfully decline to accept Mr. Titherington's invitation to go around and find out whether it was Munasy's or not.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 19. ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 19.

SUNBEAMS.

-Having taken his bride's name upon marriage, a Topeka man who is suing for divorce wants now regain the untarnished name of his heyday. -Muncie, Ind., young women have a cold-feet club whose newest and most popular amuseme s a "corn roast," at which the chilly members are warmed around a fire. -Six times in half a year has a clergyman's

borse run away with him at Carthage, Mo., and he is having difficulty in holding to the belief that there is still some soul of goodness in things evil. -Love's young dream is streaked with eliver in Topeka, where a Populist's daughter has accepted sultor on condition that the wedding ring shall e of the white metal so dear to her papa's heart. -At Bowling Green, Fla., the Irate schoolboy who had been whipped by the teacher met the pedagogue on the street and cursed him, whereupon the wielder of the ferule had him arrested, and the Justice fined him \$5 and costs. -In celebration of the Mexican national holiday crown of incandescent lights was placed above the

head of the H daigo statue in the Hidalgo Plaza of fontercy, and there was electric filumination in profusion throughout the square in honor of the Mexican father of his country. -Handre's of millers flying about the electric power of the Fendleton, Or., light company, en-tered the building through an open window one

night, and being drawn by suction under a beit leading to the big d name, stopped the machinery and put out all the lights in town,

Foreign Notes of Real Interest, A French doctor has discovered a means of inecting courage into men by means of a syringe, The material be uses is a mixture of sea water and

Princess Dhulcep Singh was fined twelve shillings in the Burton upon Trent Police Court for taking her lapdeg to drive in her carriage without having

France has won the first move in the "royanche" over Germany. French beer made in the depart-ment of the Vosges, and named "La Lorraine." won the gold medal at the Baden exhibition over the Muutch Lowenbrau and the Pilsen Actienbrau

A Frenchman's pipe recently saved him from dis figurement. He was attacked by a discharged waiter who threw a bottle of vitriol at his face. The bottle broke on the pipe he was smoking, sending the greater part of its contents into the face of his assailant, who was terribly burned,

On the great cross now being erected near the Teureisbrücke in the St. Gotuard to the memory of Suwaroff's soldiers, the Russian Government has directed that the following inscription shall be carved in Russian: "1798-99. To the brave fellow combatants of Marshal Suwaroff, Count of Rim-

nikski, Prince Italiski." One disclosure made by the recent English naval manocurres was that the system of coast signalling was not to be trusted. Almost all the information received by the Admirals of the two fleets was incorrect. The commander of the defending squadron was informed at the same mo ment that the enemy had been sighted at two places

lying many miles apart. nussian passport law is no respecter of persons. Prince You lewsky, the son of Czar Alexander II. by his morganatic marriage, was kept waiting for two days at the Russian frontier while on his way to Paris till the passport permitting him to leave Russia, which he had neglected to procure, was sent after him from St. Petersburg.

A Hungarian Keely named Harts has patented in France a cheap electrical storage battery, in which the electricity is generated by the vibrations of the transverse rays disclosed by Ruentgen's experiments under the pressure of atmospheric air. He asserts that his apparatus can keep twenty tamps of ten candle power going for 8,000 hours.